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3rd YEAR

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No. 38

THE BALTIC CHIEFS OF STAFF IN POLAND



The Estonian Chief of Staff signing the book at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb.

Gen. Hartmanns, the chief of the Latvian General Staff, gen. Oesch, chief of the Finnish General Staff and gen. Reek, chief of the Estonian General

Staff have visited Poland for the purpose of assisting in the great autumn manoeuvres of the Polish army at Bydgoszcz.

Gen. Hartmanns, the chief of the Latvian General Staff, gen. Oesch, chief of the Finnish General Staff and gen. Reek, chief of the Estonian General

AUSTRALIAN LETTER

By Helen' Hene

On Aug. 13th, the Polish Consul, Mr. L. Noskowski, addressed the Institute of Industrial Arts on Polish Art. He explained the importance of peasant motives in all branches of decorative art, stressed the influence of the long winters of inactivity on the careful and laborious working out of minute designs, and illustrated his descriptions of the various fields of work by passing round postcards of Stryjenska's dances; to illustrate kilims, he had designs of actual specimens from different districts, and then he showed wood carving in great diversity. Those from the Zakopane district were specially admired, and the painted Easter eggs caused great interest. The comments of the audience and their eager appreciation of the work shown and described showed how novel such ideas are here.

The Sydney session of the International Educational Conference closed a few days ago, the European delegates moving on after a strenuous week of discussion and lectures, to Victoria after which they will visit the western states of the Commonwealth. Among the visitors were outstanding educationists from the British Isles, America, Switzerland, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Japan and the Empire. The number of topics reviewed was wide and varied, but the chief interest centered round defence and attack on the prevailing examination system of this country, where all testing is written and standardised, with the result that cramming and scamping the curriculum is common.

Concerts of vocal and instrumental music, in which the most eminent choruses and orchestras, directed by famous conductors, will take part, will be held at the Conservatorium, the Philharmonia and the Catholic House. The programme contains the works of such distinguished Polish musicians as Chopin, Karłowicz, Rózycki, Noskowski, Paderewski, Szymanowski, Maklakiewicz and others.

The vocal part will be executed by the best Polish singers. Room has been left for the recitals of celebrated soloists.

In the theatre of Lazienki, built on a tiny island and unique in its way, will be produced two comic operas 'Verbum Nobile' and 'In the reign of King Stanislas'.

The development of the Polish film will be also represented adequately and entirely. Two big Warsaw cinemas will give only Polish films.

The visiting of museums will be facilitated by the fact that the entrance charges are covered by the cost of the ticket to the Festival.

At the National Museum a particularly interesting exhibition will be held. At the Zachea (Society for Encouraging the Fine Arts) the works of Leon Wyczolkowski will be exposed to the public. The Institute for Propaganda of Art will show the works of the Vilno group.

A Tombola will be held in the Old Market Place, where each winner will receive a work of art or books. All round the Market Place there will be erected old fashioned booths. The sellers will don 17th and 18th century costumes.

London Letter

By Gregory Macdonald

If the European political atmosphere has improved in one main feature during recent years it is surely in the fact that manoeuvres performed for motives of disruption are recognised for what they are by a greater number of the people. The events leading up to the Nyon Conference are a case in point, immediately after the clumsy propaganda of the Bilbao blockade and the equally clumsy device of the bombing of the Deutschland. More and more people in Great Britain now know what they never suspected two years ago, that professions of humanity and respect for international law are used by the Soviets and by other groups as a means of perpetuating the disunity of Europe to the point where a general war will be provoked.

There is not much sympathy anywhere in this country for Soviet Russia's latest line of policy. The only shred of reality on which Russian moves were based was the existence of an unidentified submarine, or submarines. The pirate or pirates turned up obligingly just when the fortunes of Valencia were at a low ebb, and just before a meeting of the League, and before the visit of the Duke to Germany. Neither Mussolini nor Franco would benefit by the sinking of H. M. S. Havock; but the world revolution would if the result was a general war. And, as there are International Brigades fighting at Madrid, there may quite well be International Submarines patrolling the Mediterranean. If one were caught, fished up and opened, it might still be impossible to pin its origins down to a particular country. Pirate crews would be composed of the sweepings of the seven seas, and may be to this day.

As these considerations are known to the British authorities, who have no illusions about the nature of the Valencia régime — British sailors are not allowed on shore when warships visit Red ports — the only surprising thing is that London allowed itself to be so far influenced at every step of the proceedings.

For it was plain from the start that the conference was designed to extort a rebuff from Italy and so to fasten the guilt of piracy on Italy. First the suggestion of Geneva as the venue; then the suggestion from France that the list of nations should be restricted; then Russia's painstaking public accusations against Rome; finally, the suggestion of a London-Paris axis in control of the Mediterranean sea routes, with Italy reduced to a captive sphere of influence. The process was palpable. Nobody, except the parlour Bolshevik, is deceived.

The result is that we have suddenly been whirled into a war scare again, and the papers have resumed the ominous tone of warning which was one of

the symptoms of the Abyssinian crisis. It is pointed out that Herr Hitler is preparing his Nazi Youth for "stormy weather". President Roosevelt's latest speech is given prominence with his remark that "misgivings are justified. Viscount Horne declared at a Unionist rally on Saturday that the German demand for colonies created "the most difficult and anxious situation which anyone could imagine". Did Germany want Tanganyika so as to menace the trade route to the East while her ally Italy stood so near the shores of the Red Sea? And to add to the woe, Japan is in a death-grapple with China, and Wall Street broke twice in a week.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Cassandra of these days, declared last Sunday in the *Sunday Express* that whenever he read a paper he held his head and wondered whether he was awake or still in the grip of a nightmare. Democracy, he wrote, seems to have lost its kick. "Can anyone imagine Palmerston and Disraeli standing the Fascist insolence of Mussolini or his confederate Franco?" Prompt action would have followed unheeded protest weeks ago". So that there are still, even in Britain, groups and individuals anxious for Palmerstonian policies against Japan and in the Mediterranean. Such policies would, in 1937, further the aims of Moscow and of the world revolution. And there is the crux of the matter for the Palmerstonian policies were made possible when London became the centre of world power, the centre of international lending after the Battle of Waterloo. That particular power, or yoke, was lifted from Britain by the smash of 1931. Its international heirs are fighting weakly in Valencia Moscow. And the British Government, accused of cowardice though it may be, has no intention of fighting now against Japan and Italy the battles of the discredited moneylenders, with their Liberal philosophy and their humanitarian slogans of propaganda.

But if the British Government is now on another tack, why was the Nyon Conference allowed to go so far? And why were we back once more in an atmosphere of war scares? The only answer is that there is more in this situation than meets the eye. The collapses in Wall Street are discussed in hushed tones as though the good speculators were frightened to death because they saw renewed danger of hostilities. Obviously, speculators like nothing better than a war, especially with the prospect that America will remain neutral but perform benefit in trade, despite the "cash and carry" laws. And when the Wall Street collapses are examined it is found that precisely the "war stocks" slumped — Du Pont, Bethlehem Steel, and the rest. Something must have happened last week

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued on page 3)



The meeting of the Anti Alcoholic Congress at Warsaw

The World Anti-Alcoholic Congress has been opened in Warsaw on the 12th inst. and lasted until the 17th inst. with the participation of 350 delegates, representing 30 countries of Europe, America and Asia.

The members of the Congress discussed means of reducing the consumption of alcohol and its harmful effects, notably by means of prohibition.

POLES IN GERMANY AND GERMANS IN POLAND

The question of minorities has been again the subject of many discussions in the Polish and German press. There is in Germany a tendency to represent the Polish minority living in that country as far smaller than it actually is.

According to the official German census of 1925 there were 891,400 German citizens of Polish nationality and language, living in Germany at that time. It is obvious that the real figure must be larger, in view of the fact that persons stating their Polish nationality exposed themselves to all kinds of unpleasant consequences, such as losing their jobs, not receiving unemployed relief, etc.

Moreover, 259,800 Polish citizens lived in Germany in 1925, so that in that year the number of Poles in Germany, most cautiously estimated, amounted to 1,151,200 persons. The number of Polish citizens living in Germany has lately decreased to 179,800, but even so there are still over a million Poles in Germany.

The Nazi press commonly speaks about "roughly a quarter of a million Poles living in Germany" sometimes even speaking of "One hundred thousand Poles". Naturally such estimates, in direct contradiction to the official German statistics, must be considered as deliberate attempts of the German propaganda to minimise the importance of the Polish minority, preliminary to destroying it.

The number of Germans in Poland, according to the census of 1931, amounted to 727,991 persons. It must be observed that the reservations relative to the statistics of the Polish minority in Germany do not apply here, as the Germans living in Poland are mostly independent farmers or tradesmen and therefore are in a position to state their nationality quite frankly, while the Poles in Germany are mainly wage earners and are often forced to humiliate their employers.

The representatives of the German minority in Poland do not contest seriously the figure of 727,991 persons, estimating the number of Germans in Poland themselves at 750,000. Assuming that estimate to be correct, we come still to the conclusion that the Polish minority in Germany is appreciably larger than the German minority in Poland.

It is of the fact that there are only 65 Polish elementary schools in Germany, with 1,584 pupils — against 579 German elementary schools in Poland, with 50,000 pupils. There is only one Polish high school in Germany, with 275 pupils, against 27 German high schools in Poland, with 3,250 pupils. These figures prove beyond doubt which of the two minorities enjoys a more favourable situation.

The Polish minority in Germany, has been receiving lately particularly severe treatment from the German authorities. The very few Polish newspapers published in Germany are continually confiscated and censored, and their editors arrested.

The Polish libraries are searched by the police for "seditious literature" and persons using these libraries are exposed to various annoyances. The German police often takes away the passports of Polish residents, thus depriving them of the freedom of movement within the country, as no one can travel in Germany without his passport.

The persecution suffered by the Polish minority in Germany has caused a widespread indignation in Poland. Several sections of the Polish press requested the government to take similar measures with regard to the German residents in Poland, but there have been so far no reprisals of any kind. The German press in Poland enjoys complete equality of treatment with the Polish press and the German residents have the full rights of Polish citizens.

(ATE)

FRENCH MINISTER VISITS WARSAW.

The French Minister of Education, Mr. Jean Zay, has arrived in Warsaw as the guest of the Polish Minister of Education. Mr. Zay will visit several schools and educational institutions in Poland, including the French Institute and the French College which are Warsaw branches of the Paris University and of the French Ministry of Education respectively.

POLISH POSTMEN ARRESTED IN DANZIG.

Danzig. The municipal police of Danzig arrested several Polish postmen and confiscated some of the Polish newspapers carried by them. The Polish Commissioner General in Danzig protested strongly against that outrage, which was a direct violation of the Convention of Warsaw of 1921, by the terms of which Polish officials are exclusively under the authority of the Polish government on the territory of the Free City.

POLAND FAVOURS JEWISH STATE

Geneva. Minister Beck made a statement to the representatives of the Jewish press, in which he said that Poland will support the claim of the Jews to have as large a part of Palestine as possible given to them. As Poland is not represented in the Commission for Palestine Mr. Beck held a conversation with the Roumanian Foreign Minister, Mr. Antonescu, who is a member of that commission, for the purpose of harmonising the views of Poland and Roumania on that problem.

Roumania has a considerable Jewish minority as well as Poland, and it has also an interest in the creation of a Jewish State in Palestine, which could absorb a certain proportion of the Jews now living in Central and Eastern Europe. As there are many common points already in the foreign policies of Poland and Roumania, it would not be surprising if these two powers collaborated in the solution of the Jewish problem.

Without presuming whether the creation of the Jewish State will offer a complete and satisfactory solution of the problem, e. i. absorb all the Jews of the world, it must be admitted that the foundation of such a State is imperative in the interests of the Jews and of some other nations. (ATE)

JAPANESE EMBASSY IN WARSAW.

Tokio. The Japanese government has decided to raise its legation in Warsaw to the rank of embassy, following the negotiations on this subject with the Polish government.

The Polish legation in Tokio will be simultaneously given the rank of an Embassy.

MILITARY MANOEUVRES IN POMERANIA

The great autumn manoeuvres, in which several divisions took part, were devoted mainly to the study of problems of defence against armoured units by infantry supported by artillery.

The conclusion of the manoeuvres is understood to indicate that infantry, armed with suitable armour piercing weapons, can successfully stand an attack of tanks and armoured cars. Large aviation units participated in the manoeuvres, which were assisted by Marshal Smigly-Rydz and representatives of numerous foreign armies, including the chiefs of the Finnish, Latvian and Estonian staffs.

After the conclusion of the manoeuvres, which lasted for a week, the armies participating in them were welcomed by the population of Bydgoszcz, where popular festivities were organised for the benefit of the tired soldiers.

AMERICAN LECTURER AND CAMERAMAN IN POLAND.

Mr. Canfield Cook, an American lecturer, is making a month's tour of Poland, taking colour cinema pictures, which are to be shown all over the United States as an illustration of Mr. Cook's lectures.

RESIGNATION OF MR. JAN PILSUDSKI

Mr. Jan Pilsudski, a brother of the late Marshal Pilsudski, former minister of finance, resigned on account of health his post of vice-president of the Bank of Poland. Mr. Jan Pilsudski is aged 68 and intends to retire from public life.

The President of the Republic decorated Mr. Pilsudski with the order of Polonia Restituta "for distinguished public service".

ECONOMICS

Direction of Poland's Foreign Trade

Of the goods exported from Poland during the first half of the present year, for the value of 582,174,000 zlotys, European countries bought for the sum of 457,577,000 zlotys, while Polish goods to the value of 124,597,000 zlotys were shipped to other countries. Of the Polish imports, valued at 594,570,000 zlotys during the same period goods to the value of 372,147,000 zlotys came from European countries, whilst those from other countries were for a value of 222,423,000 zlotys. Thus Poland's foreign trade with the rest of Europe yielded a half-yearly balance of 85,430,000 zlotys in favour of Poland, and that with the rest of the world an adverse balance of 97,820,000 zlotys. The most substantial trade turnover in Europe were effected with Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Italy. The leading non-European countries in trade relations with Poland are: U. S. A., British India, Australia and Argentina.

State Revenue and Expenditure

During August, the fifth month of the current fiscal year, the budgetary revenue of the Polish Treasury totalled 184,455,000 zlotys, and budgetary expenditure 183,812,000 zlotys, leaving a surplus of 643,000 zlotys as against a deficit of 2,986,000 zlotys in August 1936. The

surplus of budgetary revenue over expenditure resulted in the course of the first five months of the present fiscal year amounts to 1,657,000 zlotys. This August Treasury expenditure was higher by about 13 million zlotys than in August 1936, the service of the National Debt requiring 16,866,000 zlotys as against 10,316,000 zlotys a year ago, also expenditure for education being one million, and that for agricultural purposes 2,400,000 zlotys higher. The increase in revenue this August as against August 1936 was 16,635,000 zlotys.

Postal Savings Bank

Savings deposits with the Polish Postal Savings Bank increased during August by another 5 million zlotys to a total of 731.5 million at the end of the month. The deposits, with those on cheque accounts, amounted to 927.0 million at the end of the month. The number of new depositors' books issued during the month was 48,164, bringing up the total number of valid depositors books to 2,632,000.

Goods turnover at Gdynia

The tonnage of goods handled at Gdynia Port during August amounted to 771,494 tons as against 795,134 tons in July. Overseas traffic totalled 759,672 tons (in July 781,511 t.) of which 136,634 tons were imports (July 135,841 t.) and 623,038 tons were exports (645,668 t.). Coastal traffic including Free City of Danzig reached 2,996 tons (1,392), traffic on inland waterways 8,826 tons (12,231 t.).

Free Visas for Spas and Health Resorts in Poland

Poland has many spas and health resorts, magnificently situated in the mountains, on the Baltic coast, and on the banks of lakes, but her richest mineral sources are to be found in the south, at the foot of the Carpathians, also along the Vistula and the Niemen.

The therapeutics of all these places are capital and the equipment is quite up to date. Foreigners bound for a Polish spa or health resort have the benefit of a free visa. The new cheap circular tickets make the journey economical.

Crops in 1937

According to preliminary estimates, the crops are below the average in 1937. The approximative figures are the following:

rye — 5,570,000 tons — 15% below the average of 5 last years, wheat — 1,790,000 tons — 8% below the average of 5 last years, oats — 2,350,000 tons — 9% below the average of 5 last years, barley — 1,280,000 tons — 10% below the average of 5 last years, potatoes — 31,880,000 tons — 1/2% above the average of 5 last years.

The poor crops are due to the draught, which affected most of the country. As the result of the decrease of the agricultural production the prices of grain went up, so that the farmers are not affected seriously on the whole by their bad harvest.

Increasing Polish territory

Pinsek. A peaceful increase of the territory of Poland is in constant progress. It is the draining of the Polesie marshes, which are being gradually converted into useful pastures of fields.

The province of Polesie has an area of 36,000 square kilometres, of which 25% or 930,000 hectares are marshes unsuitable even for grazing. The total cost of draining Polesie is estimated at 400 million zlotys and the shortage of capital prevents the completion of that great work.

When Polesie will be completely drained and equipped as an agricultural province, about half a million peasants will be able to settle there, relieving the overpopulation of the other provinces of Poland. It would, however, be idle to expect from Polesie alone the solution of the demographic problems which are harassing Poland.

Even assuming that a highly developed agriculture could employ in Polesie a population of one million, — in excess of the 1,150,000 people already living there, it would mean no more than the absorption of Poland's natural increase of population of two years and a half. The present rate of the natural increase of population is 400,000 per year and far more than 930,000 hectares of land would be wanted to feed that accreting population.

About 100,000 hectares of marshes have been reclaimed in Polesie since the war, and the work is being continued, but it is not expected to be finished before the lapse of many years, — unless special funds are found for its speeding up.

Touring Poland Economically

15 days circular tourist tickets for foreigners

From the 1st of May, 1937, the Ministry of Transport has introduced on trial circular tourist tickets with reduced fares for foreigners.

Thanks to these tickets every foreigner (citizens of the Free City of Danzig excepted) possessing a foreign passport provided with his or her photograph, may come to Poland for a temporary stay.

The Circular Tourist Tickets — for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class — are valid for 15 days from the date indicated by the buyer, and allow him to break his journey at any place, and travel by passenger trains or expresses all over Poland — private railway companies excepted.

The circular tickets may be obtained at the stations on the frontier, at the booking-offices of all big stations, and at the offices of Orbis at Bydgoszcz, Gdynia, Katowice, Kraków, Lwów, Poznań, Radom, Toruń, Warsaw and Wilno.

The tickets cost:

III class — zl. 60

II class — zl. 90

I class — zl. 120

Children under 10 years old do not benefit from any additional reduction.

POLISH ARTISTS ABROAD

Alice Halicka, a Distinguished Scenic Decorator

Alice Halicka, the distinguished Polish artist, for many years a resident of Paris, spent the 1936-37 season in New York. She devoted most of her time to preparation of the costumes and scenery for the ballet "Le baiser de la Fée" by Igor Strawinski. This choreographic fantasy was played twice at the Metropolitan Opera toward the end of April. In this performance an honored part was assigned to the Polish artist, due to the reputation which she had won as a scenic decorator during the previous season with her decorations for the ballet "Le Jardin Public". The latter was rendered by the famous Russian Ballet, Monte Carlo, just a year ago, also at the Metropolitan Opera. This year the dramatization of the background became the main sensation of "Le baiser de la Fée" and during the première performance, Alice Halicka received many curtain calls.

Alice Halicka, as scenic decorator, concentrates her efforts on transforming the stereotyped scenic background into an inseparable part of the ballet performance, she aims to weave her decorative theme in harmony with the ballet music, she endeavors to relate the impressions of sight with the impressions of hearing. In the dramatization of the background for the ballet "Le baiser de la Fée", Alice Halicka's talents flower in all their glory. In it an integration of all her artistic experience takes place. In her artistic development Halicka has passed through different stages of art. Her first paintings, made in Paris, bear the marks of cubism and related styles and are monumental in style. The artist achieved her real distinction, however, not with her large oil paintings, but with her immeasurably interesting patchwork art of paper and various materials cut to represent individuals and even whole scenes in the characteristic costumes worn during the latter part of the past century. In this patchwork art the smallest details of costumes are given attention to and their meticulous contrasts strongly with the monumental element of the artist's oil paintings. In the decorations for "Le baiser de la Fée" takes place a union of the two opposite even paradoxical elements of Halicka's art. Marvelously subtle in detail is the design on the laces, yet they are hung in sweeping lines above the scenery. So the costumes of the dancers indicate painstaking care for detail, yet the scenery itself is very plain.

What most strongly draws the attention of the audience to Halicka's decorations is the contrast of subtle, subdued colors with strong, bold ones, a contrast full of artistic effects echoing the contradictions in the theme of the ballet itself in which unfold the adventures of a village youth, whom a fairy had kissed when he was still an infant. The large laces hung as curtains and the lace dresses on the dancers lift the audience into a world of charm and story, while the girls' bright dresses full of shining colors, as well as the colorful paper cutouts on the brown walls of the cottage, lead us into a vivacious village life. Here, with all the artist's creativity, appear for the first time the memories of her childhood years spent in Poland, for in the ornamentation of the cottage the robust, simple, fresh and glowing Polish Folk Art is revealed.

Modern psychology constantly reminds us that childhood years form the most important stage in man's life and that they leave behind them indelible marks in the growing individual. Sooner or later, childhood experiences

will reveal themselves, piercing through the opaque formed of the experiences of later years. Hence in her artistic creativity Alice Halicka has come to that time in which appear the warm, burning impressions of childhood. This warmth and creative enthusiasm, drawn from the depths of memory, depths so remote that only the creative inspiration of an artist can reach them, are brought before the listener, captivate him and touch his own hidden experiences, awakening in him a deep esthetic realization.

(Translated by R. Stefania Jarmuch.)



Pola Negri in Vienna.

On the 27th of August, the film "Madame Bovary" was presented for the first time at one of the largest cinemas in Vienna. Pola Negri, the famous Polish film star, who plays the leading part in this picture, came to Vienna especially in order to be present on this first night. After the performance, the actress, who was wearing a beautiful gown of gold material, was presented with a large bouquet of flowers when she appeared before the audience, who gave her a great reception. Later, on leaving the cinema, the cheering crowd which had gathered outside, was so dense that her car could only get through with difficulty.

The following day Pola Negri granted an interview to the Correspondent of the "Warsaw Weekly". He was received in a small sitting-room of the star's luxurious suite at the Hotel Imperial, which was one mass of flowers. In her low and pleasant voice, Pola Negri told him about her future plans and ambitions. She declared that she had no intention of returning to Hollywood during the next few years, as she had received several offers from European producers; and that when she leaves Vienna she is going straight to Berlin, where she is to play the part of an actress who has lost her voice, in a film entitled "Die fromme Lüge" which will be directed by Turiansky. She will then spend her vacation by taking a trip to India, from whence she will go to London to star in a detective film.

Next year, it is Pola Negri's intention to try to realize the ambition of her life, which is to fight for a better position in the world market for Polish film productions. In connection with this, she has long been negotiating with German and Polish producers about the mixed Polish-German production of a picture entitled "With Fire and Sword" based on the Sienkiewicz trilogy, in which film she reserves for herself the role of "Halszka".

The famous film star also informed the Correspondent that it is her firm conviction that the Polish Film Industry has a great future before it; thanks to the wealth of subjects and the

PRESS REVIEW

The discussions concerning the electoral system in Poland still continue.

Czas finds that a change is indispensable as 90 per cent of the population is opposed to the present system. "But" — says Czas — a critical attitude towards the electoral system casts no shadow on the constitution. These are two quite different things. The constitution contains only the most general suggestions regarding the election system. It is quite possible to introduce within its framework a more suitable system, more applicable to our actual condition than the present one". Further Czas says that a critical estimate of the suffrage system ought not to be extended towards the constitution which is "one of the jewels of our inheritance from the Great Marshal".

Robotnik, the organ of the socialist demands proportional suffrage, and says only by this method "can we issue in a more suitable way from the blind alley of our interior situation".

Gazeta Polska writes that "the French press is optimistic in its estimation of the possibility of Italian cooperation in the 'pirate' conference, emphasizing the tendency towards a renewed relaxation in English-Italian relations. The dominating note however, in the Paris political atmosphere is satisfaction at the concrete and quick action which was initiated by Delbos.

The German press is sceptical concerning the understanding at Nyon, but notes with satisfaction the fact of the elimination of the Soviets. Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung writes "The Soviets go back to the Black Sea formulating its watchword: 'Away with the Soviets from Europe'."

Robotnik writes that the press has spread news that Minister Beck is coming to an arrangement with the German Ambassador von Moltke in the question of the treatment of minorities in Germany and Poland and quotes Dziennik Poranny as protesting "frightly against the creation of new scraps of paper, for such would be new understandings with Hitlerites. The Dziennik writes "Only an actual state of things for both sides of the frontier and not a paper one can give the assurance of full equal rights for the Polish population in Germany and German in Poland. And therefore the only watchword of our policy must be the same treatment of Germans in Poland as of Poles in Germany".

Gazeta Polska discusses the conference in Nyon saying that England clearly wishes to cleanse the conference of all political tendencies and to impart to it a purely technical character not directed against anybody. "The Soviet manoeuvre has been checkmated and on his side Minister Delbos has toned down all sharper expression in his speech which might be interpreted as a provocation against any one of the powers". In a word the conference is but a prologue and can only have a decided result if it is accepted by powers now absent. "If however it should come to a final favourable issue a change would occur in the present existing roles. Everything points to the fact that in a new settlement of the Mediterranean problem "the absent power" would prove to be the Soviets if not formally than actually". K. M.

great amount of talent to be found in that country.

On taking leave of the Correspondent, with the charming smile that has won the hearts of millions of men in all parts of the world, Pola Negri presented him with the signed photograph reproduced on this page. E. H.

Church of Our Lady, Krakow. A picture from the WYZCÓŁKOWSKI memorial exhibition which opens this week.



Senator Guffey to Visit Poland

Senator Joseph Guffey of Pennsylvania, a close collaborator of President Roosevelt, has spent some days in Warsaw as a guest of Mr. Antony Drexel Biddle, the American Ambassador to Poland.

Death of a British Alpinist in the Tatra

Zakopane. Miss Ruth Halle, secretary of the Ladies' Alpine Club in London, fell to her death while climbing the difficult peak of Cubryna in the Polish Tatra Mountains. Miss Halle used to come to Zakopane every year and was familiar with all the ascents in the Tatra, but on her last excursion she slipped and fell 300 feet, while she was not secured by rope to her companions.

Australian Letter

(Concluded)

likely to follow failure of crops in other countries. Yesterday, the N. S. W. growers were themselves in a serious danger of total crop failure; the rapid change in conditions is typical of the uncertain and difficult conditions of agriculture in this country.

In politics, the state parliament of N. S. W. is considering a new Bill for closer settlement which would involve the splitting up of 250 estates for small holdings, though considerable difficulty from the landowners is being experienced; a special loan will probably be floated to finance closer settlement schemes.

The Federal Treasurer states that in spite of the states' reluctance to accept unemployed insurance, further efforts will be made to introduce such a scheme. All the governments are sending experts to examine the plan thoroughly in all its bearings. No action will be taken till their report has been received.

London Letter

(Concluded)

to make the international speculators feel that a war was not so likely after all. The British Government has rigorously avoided any sort of hint to countenance the Russian accusation against Italy, but the British Government has before now swung towards the French-Russian thesis so as to hold a balance in internal politics, for Britain like every other country is divided by the ideologies. The division is not now acute but it exists. However, London probably knows just how firmly Berlin and Rome are now determined to avoid a general war and the understanding with them is probably firmer than appears on the surface.

Finally, the truth may yet be found that the present crisis is the result of internal divisions in France and Russia. The statement is made in London that Great Britain was summoned into a joint invitation by France because the diplomats in Paris were anxious to keep the politicians from a desperate Leftward plunge in support of Valencia. In the same way, the Russian purges have made it an open secret that Litvinoff's position cannot be too secure. The foundations upon which he stood during the Abyssinian crisis have been swept from under his feet. Were his Notes to Italy also a plunge, made possible because Japan is engaged in the East, but without physical backing because Russia is immobilised by the army purge; and without moral backing because the new regime in Russia is not wholeheartedly in favour of the international policy? If these suppositions are true, then the British Government has once more adopted a balancing policy, but the immediate fear of war is not so actual in the minds of statesmen as it is in the minds of journalists. True, a war is desired, but not by governments and not by peoples.

POLAND BEATS DENMARK



An incident in the match at the Legia.

THEATRES



Dina
Halpern
as CHANA



Chewec
Buzgan
as CHAIM

S A D (T R I A L)

By Sulim Batador (in Yiddish) at the Nowości

This play deals with the problems of Jewish colonisation in Palestine, hampered by the stupidity of the Arabs and by the desire of the British to avoid giving way to either party. The deaths of the young Jewish pioneer Chaim, of the English soldier Tom Lucky and of the Arab Muhammed, during the burning of a Jewish orange grove by the Arabs, are only a basis for trial of the dead men for the murder and for their triumphal acquittal on the grounds of universal human stupidity.

The acting is excellent,

particular praise is due to Miss Dina Halpern as Chana, for showing such intensity of feeling without relapsing into hysteria, a pitfall into which most actresses would have fallen. Chewec Buzgan as Chaim was dynamic—perhaps a little too much so at times, but this was a fault on the good side. Two children Frima and Symcha Hermetin, as Orpa and Gideon, gave performances of great naturalness.

One has the feeling that the producer L. Lindberg, was not quite sure of his ground in dealing with the English parts, and that

a little more study in this direction would have reinforced the excellent efforts of the cast, particularly Maks Bozyk whose study of Tom Lucky was rendered with great feeling.

The action moved rather slowly in the introductory scenes of the trial, one is tempted to assume that it will be found possible to cut this down somewhat in future.

On the whole a most interesting show and one cordially recommended to those understanding German.

E. S.

New Operettes in Warsaw

In Warsaw there certainly is no shortage of operettes, whether premières or revivals. After *Widow Jadzia*, presented by the *Teatr Polski*, the *Wielki*, the *Letni*, and the *King's Family* now open.

The *Teatr Wielki* before the operatic season, presents *The Sun of Mexico*, a French operette by Andrée Moëzy, and *Le Roi et la Villette*, with music by Maurice Yvain.

The picturesque background of the action, Mexico and Hawaii ought to permit a first-rate performance. Unfortunately the management entrusted the production to *Leopold Scheller*, a specialist in comic and tragicomedy, and *Jerzy Sillich*, an operatic conductor, both of whom are unfamiliar with the operette-style, which above all, calls for lightness, tempo, verve and humour.

This production is destined to spoil the possibilities of the *Sun of Mexico*, which under those conditions, instead of being an agreeable evening's entertainment, became a very dull performance. Another reason is the casting of the roles, who with the exception of *Lena Zelichowska* and *Edmund Zayden*, display but moderate talent. The only bright spots are the choreographic production and the work of the band master *Przemysław* with the *King's Family* in first place.

The dances of *Lena Zelichowska*, *Barbara Karczmarzewska* and *Sabina Szatowska*, likewise the picturesque and rich settings and costumes by *Stanisław Jarociński* are enough alone to make a success of the *Sun of Mexico*.

It is a pity, however, that a play with such settings is not given a correct scenic realization, suitable actors and stage direction. The musical side of the libretto of the operetta being treated as a serious play, and the music executed in the style of a Wagner's opera, make it a foregone conclusion that the result will be a failure.

The *Teatr Letni* provides an operetta by Geyer with music by Katscher, "Love by Candle-Light", a Vienna musical comedy possessing a good libretto and including a comic passage of misunderstanding. The changes of scenes, settings and costumes are excellent. The humour and enjoyment of those situations can only be drawn out by very masterful stage-direction. The play is rather slow and somewhat uninteresting in parts, especially as the musical side is inclined to be monotonous.

Finally, the third new operette, "The Lost Fiancée", by Bruno Hart-Warden, with music by Bruno Hart-Warden, appears at the *Teatr S.15*. It is quite an interesting story of a young fiancée, lost during a night in Paris, only a day before her marriage. The action develops with verve and grace, the public, as it does now, accepts this stereotyped ingredients of most operettes made up daily by constant repetition. The music by Robert Stolz, on the other hand, is very ingenious, neither is it new but it is often agreeable and tuneful. Miss Olszewska, who in the current season has been appearing with success at the Wintergarten in Berlin, plays the title rôle of Lilli, the lost fiancée. In this rôle Olszewska has opportunities of displaying her talents, as singer, actress and dancer.

Włodzimierz Welter, Julia Kraszewska and *Józef Reda*, are others who deserve to be mentioned, especially for their comic characterizations. *Tadeusz Faliszewski* in the leading male rôle was a complete miscast.

The *Lost Fiancée* is produced by *Witold Kostkiewicz* and has orchestrations by *Ludo Phillips*.

Bright spots: the *Jazz-Duo of Olga Olszewska and Jerzy Lawina*, and the *Waltz of Johannes Brahms*, executed by a talented pair of dancers: *Mila Kotkiewicz* and *Eugeniusz Papiński*.

The *Wielka Opera* is staging the première of *King for a night*, with *Adolf Dymsza*, while the *Cyrulik Warszawski*, is presenting *Jas at the Gates of Paradise* with *Hanekha Ordzonikidze* and *Roman Zawisłowski*, both new operettes. J. M.

Warsaw Amusements

THEATRES

CINEMAS

NARODOWY. Eichlerówka in "Wolves in the Night" (Wilki w nocy) by Rittner.
POLSKI. "Widow Jadzia", M.A.Y. "Widower's Houses" by G. B. Shaw.
NOWY. "Three Aces and one Queen", MALICKIJEK. "The Mollusc" by Davies. A TEATRUM. Closed.
KAMERALNY. "Scandal in Mr. King's Family".
NOWOSC. "Sqd" (Trial).

MUSIC.

TEATR WIELKI — OPERA.
"The Sun of Mexico" operette by Iwain. 15 October: opening of season.

MUSICAL SHOWS

CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI. "Jas at the Gates of Paradise".
TEATR S.15. *King in Lost Fiancée*. WIELKA REWIA. Dymsza in "King for a Night".

LETNI. "Love in candle-light".

ART.

I. P. S. Peasant Art.
ZACHETKA. Wyczółkowski Memorial Show.
NATIONAL MUSEUM. Monuments of Marshal Piłsudski.

**ATLANTIC Berry in "Slave ship".
***BALTYK Coleman in "Lost Horizon".

**CAPITOL "The Quack". Polish.
**CASINO Claude Colbert in "The Witch of Salem".
**COLOSSEUM Errol Flynn in "Lloyd's of London".
**EUROPA Jean Harlow in "Man in Possession".

**HOLLYWOOD "Mystery of Chinatown".

**IMPERIAL Loretta Young in "Love is News".
**PAN Bodo in "The Little Prince" Polish.

**RIALTO Crawford in "Last of Mrs. Cheney".

**ROMA "The little Magician".

**STYLOWY Paul Muni, Luisa Rainer in "The Good Earth".

**STUDIO Jannings in "The Ruler". German.

**SWATOWID Laurel and Hardy in "Holywood Racket".

**VICTORIA Kay Francis in "Attack at Dawn".

What asterisks mean:
An outstanding feature. *Very good.
**Good. Average entertainment.

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

UJAZDOWSKA 18, WARSAW

No. 61

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No. of certificate	NAME	Age	Category	Last date of visa	Address
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106351	STEINER Mark Ryk	16	B/3	26.11.37	Staszica 1a, Drohobycz
104633	WOLIJMAN Maksymilian	16	B/3	26.11.37	Staszica 1a, Drohobycz, Stryl
104633	REJDER Wiktor	17	B/3	26.11.37	ul. M. 49, Lódz
104635	KURNIK Aron	18	B/3	26.11.37	Kolumna 49, Lódz
104637	RUBINSON Chasia	52	D	26.11.37	Owocowa 5, Lódz
104640	HUFNAGEL Mala	42	D	30.11.37	90 Borowska street Warsaw
104644	GOLDSTEIN Aron	58	D	30.11.37	ul. Suwalski, Igo Maja 40
104647	STEINFIELD Tauba	63	D	30.11.37	Rawa Ruska, Sz. Józefa 22
104648	TRAJTEL Blima	60	D	30.11.37	Bielz, Szloma Płock
104649	LANDAU Ruchla	58	D	30.11.37	Warszawa, Zelazna 55/81
104650	MAROWSKA Tauba	78	D	30.11.37	Ostrołęka, Kooperatywa 15
104651	FINGELKESZERI Sara	28	D	30.11.37	43 Zielona, Warsaw
106722	ROSENTHAL Rojsza	59	D	1.12.37	44 Nadzeca, Czechowice
106724	BOROWSKI Simcha	27	B/3	30.11.37	Ciecie
106724	JUSTMAN Haja	46	D	23.11.37	Twarda 16, Warsaw
106549	GOLDBERG Abram	19	B/3	23.1.38	Zelazna 80/84, Warsaw
106550	STEINICK Fejga	26	B/3	23.1.38	Wesola, Leżajsk
106551	STEINICK Iza	24	B/3	23.1.38	Wesola, Leżajsk, Szyna
106552	KOHN Bernard	22	B/3	23.1.38	Staszica 1a, Drohobycz
106553	GAMERSZMIT Samuel	19	B/3	23.1.38	Piłsudskiego 40, Brody
106554	MECHANIK Józefow	18	B/3	23.1.38	Gródek, Staszica 29
106555	WAJSMAN Izechko	24	B/3	23.1.38	Mozecka, pow. Równe
106557	LEIBERSON Boruch	27	B/3	23.1.38	Nowogrodzka 157, Wilno
106558	PERLMAN Szwery	18	B/3	23.1.38	Ostrołęka 26, Tarnopol
106570	ZTSZROBREG Hertz	28	B/3	23.1.38	ul. Sierpnia 32, Lódz
106571	ZEUJ Kalmu	23	B/3	23.1.38	Kalisz
106572	AUBERKAR Frydryk	19	B/3	23.1.38	Pl. J. Rózsa 7, Lwów
106573	ROSENBLA-LENZ Sussie	24	B/3	23.1.38	Trembowla
106574	GRABARZ Józef	20	B/3	23.1.38	Stronia
106575	KOLLER Fabian	25	B/3	23.1.38	Wojciechowice, Rzeszów
106576	FRENKEL Dawid	21	B/3	23.1.38	Dąbrowszki 1, Lódz
106572	ALSTAD Leon	18	B/3	23.1.38	Grojecka 38, Warsaw
106578	PIKNA Pinhas	23	B/3	23.1.38	Tuchowa 16, Warsaw
106579	MATE Izak	21	B/3	23.1.38	Grunwaldzka 94, Rzeszów
106581	OLCHA Elin	21	B/3	23.1.38	Siemianówka 107, Biłystok
106582	SUWIRACZ Fejga	20	B/3	23.1.38	Trzemeszna 11, Biłystok
106583	WIDER Boruch	21	B/3	23.1.38	Kłuki 17, Biłystok
106584	GROLL EDMUND	19	B/3	23.1.38	Siemianówka 25, Drohobycz
106585	STREIBINSKI Mojzesz	18	B/3	23.1.38	Przejazd 19, Lódz
106586	EWINSKI Józef	21	B/3	23.1.38	ul. Wyszyńskiego 55, Rzeszów
106587	DEPRZYCKA Dwejra	20	B/3	23.1.38	Siemianówka 57, Wysiedlany
106588	RABINOWIŃSCH	21	B/3	23.1.38	Pomorska 8, Lódz
106589	AROWICZ Golda	21	B/3	23.1.38	Mieczysław 7, Lódz
106600	MULLER Marku	21	B/3	24.1.38	Noewa 21, Lwów
106601	ZYAROWSKI Zachiarsz	20	B/3	24.1.38	Klejow, Przedmieście 20
106602	STREIBINSKI Josef	18	B/3	24.1.38	Warszawa, 65, Kowal
106603	SOKJA Usser	17	B/3	24.1.38	Alja 20, Czechowice
106604	CHAJERS Mordka	20	B/3	24.1.38	Krywa 2, Kobryń
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F.2375	KIRSZENBLAT Laja	36	G	28.8.38	Warsaw
	FDora	5			
F.2377	f. 97 FELDINDLER Jenta	56	H	20.11.37	68 Lubelska, Chełm
F.2377	f. 96 BRAMSON Dina	28	G	31.12.37	16 Nowowice, Biłystok
F.2377	f. 96 GELBER Szlama	68	G	31.8.38	Warsaw, Grochowska 183
The following persons will be granted immigration certificate in Cat. A(I):					
F.2390	GETLICHMAN Hersz	54	A/1	26.11.37	Warsaw, Mylana 7
	Ciecie	49			
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